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THE PUSH CART MEN

How the Venders of Bananas and Cheap Candy Do Business.

REGRET THEIR CHANGED LOCATION

Don't Sell So Much Down at the Market.

EXPRESSIONS OF FEELING

There are numberless people who know what it is to "live in their trunks," but not many business men have experienced the sensation of keeping their stock of goods on a cart and never knowing where they will be allowed to locate the cart.

But this is the condition under which the banana venders, the dealers in oysters and clams, as well as the ourveyors of cheap candy, exist from day to day, and who now are permitted to "keep store" along the south side of Pennsylvania avenue near 7th street by the will of the Commissioners, and who pay for this privilege \$25 per

Sent to the Market Space.

Not long ago the street venders were al lowed considerable freedom in disposing of their wares along the avenue, and they naturally chose the north side of that thoroughfare on which to do business. As the crowds passed by the bananas tempted many a hungry young man and urchin,



A Late Lunch.

and trade was thriving, notwithstanding the dull times. But a mandate came that fairly took the breath away from the venders. The triumvirate at the District building decided that the north side of the street must not be blocked by the little push carts, and the banana, candy and claim men were given the choice of locating along the iron fence surrounding the parking in front of the Center market or of going out of business. They went across the avenue, a sorry set, rot so much because of the location, but because they were all obliged to keep together and work in the immediate vicinity of other venders. Before that the banana men had used their ingenuity by d'stributing their carts so that they might enjoy a monopoly of trade of the square on which they stood, or at least they could congregate in numbers at a point which was passed by great numbers of people. Now they stand daily in a listless fashion along the iron fence near the transfer station at the corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

One Expression of Feeling.

street and Pennsylvania avenue. One Expression of Feeling.

But the venders blame no one for the enforcement of municipal regulations which are framed to best subserve the good of the greatest number. They bear no ill will toward the Commissioners. One of these Italians, and they are all of that nationality, confided his feelings to a Star reporter today:

"Comishners very good mon," said the son of Italy, "very good mon, very good mon," and he seemed afraid that were he



to utter any other sentiment he would be swept from the face of the earth, or at least would be relegated to a corner of the District where bananas would rot in the sun without the chance of a single pur-chaser. Then he looked across on the other side of the avenue with longing glances and remarked as he pointed with his finger: and remarked as he pointed with his finger "No place like that sella the banan, Mucha peoples eata banan over there. Younga mon, leetle boys and girls eata banan over there. Here, ah, no much. Banan rot, looka," he said, pointing to his stock in trade, "turna black."

Why Times Are Dull.

The fruit bore silent testimony to his assertions that it had been purchased two days previous, and that it stuck to the stand as if it had been glued there. Men and boys, the usual customers of the fruit venders, were hurrying by, but they didn't stop. One of the banana men, who is something of a philosopher, gave an additional explanation for the duliness of trade on the south side of the avenue near the transfer

station.
"Mon walka along street no hurry, but "Mon wank and street no nurry, but catcha car mighty quick." said the vender. "Mon thinks somethin' happen if miss a car when he getta transfer, but he loaf hour when he getta home. No time buy the banan over here."

Long Hours Kept.

The fruit venders are at their posts early in the morning and can still be found there at midnight, when most of them seek their homes, taking their push carts along with them. They make a queer procession as they push along across the avenue in a line, for they all appear to live in the same place. It is inconceivable how they live, for one and all assert that they are making no money, and that the fruit rots before they can sell it under present conditions. It was all right for one or two carts to be located on the south side of the avenue, but

when it comes to having them all, eight or nine of them, confined to that locality they say the question is altogether different.

The venders are all looking forward to
the time when municipal regulations may



be relaxed so that they may seek the best places for trade regardless of any special restriction, even if they have to keep their carts moving, as was the case at one time

MAN AS A MACHINE.

The Work He Does Reckoned in Mechanical Terms. From the Electrical Review. If the human heart be considered as pump, it can be shown that it does 124 foot-tons of work in 24 hours; the work spent by the muscles in breathing amounts to about 21 foot-toos in 24 hours. If these figures, which are given in a contemporary, are correct, a few interesting, though other wise useless, deductions from them may The power of operating the heart is then equivalent to 3.89 watts, and that of the lungs to 0.66, making a total of 4 55 watts. This amount of power would develop a light of about two candles in an incandescent lamp; a man is, therefore, continually, day and night, doing an amount of work necessary to keep him alive at a rate equal to that in a two-candle-power incandescent electric lamp. If the luminous efficiency (or, better, inefficiency) of the incandescent lamp is 5 per cent this amount of power if converted

Gunpowder and Religion.

From a Paris Letter. The firing of a small mortar by way c attracting a congregation has been the original expendient to which a preacher known as the Pere Joseph has had recours in his missions in the rural districts of France. When he made his appearance at village a certain quantity of powder was burnt by way of announcing his arrival, and if the people did not flock if sufficient numbers to the place at which he was to hold forth, the proceeding was repeated until the air resounded with the reports, as K a small army had taken up its quarters in the locality. Unluckily, this mode of operation was not devoid of disadvantages. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and the worthy preacher and his mortar proved no excep-tion to the rule. Four years ago the mortar tion to the rule. Four years ago the mortar burst while Pere Joseph was visiting a Py-renean village, but a neighboring rector not only replaced it, but invested capital in another for his own use. On this par-ticular occasion no injury had been done

or limb. This, however, unfortunately was not the case a month or two ago, when the worthy preacher started to convert the inhabitants of a small town in the department of the Hautes Pyrenees. Here the mortar was in great request, and the frequent report was heard, probably for the reason that the citates were more inclined to remain at home. izens were more inclined to remain at home than to listen to the eloquent periods of Pere Joseph. Be this as it may, the powder spoke nearly as often as the missionary at the closing ceremony, that of the erection of a cross in the local cemetery. On that day a youth of seventeen had been intrusted with the duties of gunner, but whether owing to his inexperience or to the fact that the mortar was in a bad condition, a terrible explosion occurred, and one of the spectators of this martial demonstration, who was standing about thirty yards off, was hit and mortally wounded. The good preacher was in great distress of mind and did all that was to be done under these trying circumstances, but the izens were more inclined to remain at home under these trying circumstances, but the poor man died. The Pere Joseph and the poor man died. The Fere Joseph and the youth who acted as amateur artillerymar have just been tried on a charge of manslaughter. The preacher has been sentenced to a fine of \$40 and the young mar has been practically acquitted.

Both Equal to the Occasion

From the Louisville Post. A well-to-do gentleman of middle age said o me, several days ago: "Do you know that I had rather shell green peas than do almost anything else? My wife says that it demoralizes the servants to have me do it, but I'm not living for the servants.

"The other day I sat down on our back in my lap and was enjoying myself in great shape, far from the madding crowd, for my wife had some swell callers "All of a sudden I heard a woman's voice

say:
"Oh, I must see your cute back yard;
I've heard so much of it."
"Then the window flew open and out popped two pretty bonneted heads. "I turned mine away, and my wife was equal to the occasion.

"Patrick, she said, 'you must remem ber to mow that grass before Mr. —comes home.' comes home.'
"'Yis, ma'am,' I replied in my best brogue, and all was well."

----No Doubt of It.

From the Atlanta Constitution. "The late editor's wife is something of humorist.

"Indeed?" "Yes; she took a line from his original salutatory and placed it on his tombstone."
"What was it?"
"We are here to stay."

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Arrangements for Sea Girt Are Now Complete.

ABOUT FIFTY MEN ARE GOING

Revolutionary Changes in the Revised Manual of Arms.

HEADQUARTERS HAPPENINGS

New Jersey National Guardsmen propose to play the host next Shturday night in a manner more formal perhaps than has been evident in their hospitality in times past, and orce more District National Guardsmen will be the guests. A reception has been tendered to visiting riflemen at Sea Girt, and especial stress is laid upon the District invitation. The Jersey sharpshooters have twice been entertained in this city, and in February last they went down to Savannah, where the Georgians took care of them; therefore this reception, which is said to be largely in honor of the Georgia and District of Columbia teams. The event will come off in the club house of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and will undoubtedly be a pleasant sort of an affair. But Jersey need not expect to reap any benefit as the result of the placing of the reception ahead of the week of competition instead of after, for the members of the District National Guard team are not given to indulgence in those liquid combinations which have wrecked a great many men, who, but for the indulgence, might have been good riflemen and good citizens. In 1891, at the close of the first Sea Girt meeting, the members of the lible District of Columbia detachment marched to the governor's cottage for the purpose of receiving the prizes they had won. Refreshments were offered, and when Gen. Spencer saw that fourteen men out of sixteen were drinking only lemonade, while the other two were not drinking anything at all, he said it was no longer surprising to him that the District boys could shoot. The personsaid it was no longer surprising to him that the District boys could shoot. The personnel of the District team has changed considerably since 1891, but the same principle is as active now as it was then.

Departure from this city for Sea Girt will take place Saturday next, the 31st instant, at 12:15 o'clock, over the Pennsylvanta road. If everything goes well, the District detachment will reach Sea Girt by 5:57. Cots and blankets will be issued as soon as the camp is reached, supper will be eaten, and an hour or so later everybody will go to the reception. Sunday will, as usual, be a quiet day of rest. Monday morning the competitions will begin, and during Monday and the five succeeding days there will be continuous struggle for the many prizes offered and for the reputation that may be achieved.

There is absence of definite information as to the appearing at Sea Girt of several state teams that were expected. New Jersey, Pennsylvanta, Georgia and the District of Columbia will almost surely be an absence. New York will also be away, and so, perhaps, may be Connecticut.

Definite Instructions. Lieutenant W. P. Vale, team adjutant, has sent to each guardsman who has de-

clared his intention of going to Sea Girt a circular, of which the following is a The detachment of the District of Columbla National Guard ordered to the en-campment at Sea Girt, N. J., will leave this city over the Pennsylvania road at 12:15 o'cleck p.m., Saturday, August 31, arriving

at Sea Girt at 5:57 p.m. Each member of the detachment will wear the fatigue uniform of the District Na-tional Guard, with campaign hat, leggings, web belt, and will carry a rubber blanket. Shooting blouses will not be worn, but will be shipped with baggage. It is essential that the detachment shall present a soldierly appearance, so no excuses will be received for failure to comply with the reuirements herein stated.

Each member of the detachment will be

allowed to carry only one gun. Extra guns whether the property of the District National Guard or of individuals—will be boxed and will be taken on the same train as the detachment. All extra guns must be in the armorer's room at the brigade arm-ory before 7 p.m., Friday, August 30. Wip-ing rods will not be furnished by the ord-nance officer.

nance officer.
Railroad tickets for persons not members
of the brigade or regimental teams may be
used of Capt. H. H. Parmenter, team quartermaster, at second regiment headquar-ters, brigade armory, Friday evening, Au-gust 30, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Baggage must be turned over to the team quartermaster or his representative at the Pennsylvania railread station, 6th and B streets northwest, on the morning of Saturday, August 31, not later than 9 o'clock The baggage must precede the detachment on an early train or it will not arrive at

on an early train or it will not arrive at Sea Girt that same eventing. Only the smallest possible amount of baggage should be taken. Hand baggage must be tagged plainly and turned over to the team quartermaster at Sea Girt railroad station. Members of the detachment will not be compitted to early hand baggage into permitted to carry hand baggage into camp; trunks and satchels will be transported from Sea Girt railroad station to camp by the team quartermaster.

Members of the detachment should notify persons with whom they are likely trespond while in camp that the post address is box 200, Manasquan, N. J.

Here Are the Regimental Teams. The regimental teams have at last been elected and reported. They are composed of the following named officers and en-

listed men: First regiment-Lieut. T. S. King, team captain; Private Geo. Sneeden, company A, captain; Private Geo. Sneeden, company A, first battalion; Private F. N. Wells, company C, first battalion; Private W. E. Crist, company B, second battalion; Private W. E. Colladay, company B, second battalion; Sergt. W. D. Hadger, non-commissioned staff, second battalion; Lieut. F. E. Gibson, I. R. P., third battalion. Second regiment—Capt. James E. Bell, team captain; Col. Cecil Clay, commanding second regiment; Lieut. John A. Kirk, I. R. P.; Lieut. C. H. Biair, quartermaster sixth battalion; Sergt. A. S. McClain, company B, sixth battalion; Capt. W. H. Moyer, adjutant second regiment; Lieut. George C. Shaw, I. R. P., fifth battalion. Engineer corps—Lieut. G. B. Young, team captain; Lieut. A. O. Hutterly, Private Maurice Appleby, Corporal R. P. Carleton, Private G. E. Cook, Private S. B. Wetherald, Sergt. C. W. Dickey.

Those members of the guard who have up to this time announced their decision to accompany the teams as volunteers are as follows: Private A. A. Birney, company A, engineer corps; Private F. L. Graham, company A, engineer corps; Sergt. P. J. Haltigan, company C, first battalion; Lieut. H. W. Holt, adjutant engineer corps; Sergt. George W. King, company B, sixth battalion, and Private E. A. Wright, company C, engineer corps.

The New Manual of Arms. first battalion; Private F. N. Wells, com-

The New Manual of Arms. In the new manual "carry" is eliminated

entirely. From order arms the recruit comes to present arms, and from present arms to "order." From order he can go to port arms and return; from port arms to 'present" and back. From "order" the piece can go to "right shoulder." At "right shoulder" the barrel is up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder. From "right on it."

shoulder" the piece is brought to "order," to "port." to "present" or to left shoulder and back, as required.

The rifle salute is novel. Here it is: "Being at right shoulder arms, carry the left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against the piece, (2) drop the left hand by the side. The first motion of the salute is made six yards before passing the officer, holding the hand at the small of the stock until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed. Indoors the salute is made from the position of order arms. Carry the left hand smartly to the right side, forearm horizontal, or nearly so, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against the piece; (2) grop the left hand by the side. The rifle salute is prescribed for individual soldiers with arms, except sentinels, who salute by presenting arms.

The fix and unfix bayonets are changed and in marching the bayonet is fixed or unfixed in the most expeditious and convenient manner, and the piece returned to the position in which it was when the creder to fix or unfix was given. Charge bayonet can be given from the order arms, port arms or right shoulder arms and returned from such positions.

The loadings and firings are, of course, completely changed. In stack arms three pieces are used; other pieces are called loose pieces. Secure arms and sling arms are also in the manual.

Col. Mosher is engaged in the preparation of an abridgment of the new manual, for use with the Springfield rifle, now in service, for the District National Guard.

Transfers and Discharges.

During the week the following trans-

Transfers and Discharges. During the week the following transfers have been ordered: Sergeants Thomas Chick and James W, Connover, company D. fifth battalion, to the ambulance corps as privates; Private John E. Brooks, company D, sixth battalion, to the ambulance corps, and Private Clarence E. Davis, com-pany B, fourth battalion, to the first sepa-

pany B, fourth battalion, to the first separate company.

The following have been honorably discharged on their own application: Private W. J. Parker, company C, engineer corps; Private E. A. Nelson, company A, second battalion; Private Alfred B. Claxton, company A, third battalion; Private Joseph Blshop, company C, third battalior, Corporal Joshua Carr, company C, third battalion, and Private Ernest W. Traynor, company C, third battalion.

Because of removal from the District, Privates P. A. McMahon and Andrew Engle, both of the corps of field music, have been discharged.

gle, both of the corps of field music, have been discharged.
Similar action has been taken in the cases of Privates William A. Carson and John L. Noland, company D, first battalion, in the interest of the service.

Those named below, all privates, have been dishonorably discharged: W. J. Mack, corps of field music; Oscar E. Bartels, company B, first battalion; Robert L. Graves, company B, first battalion; Robert L. Graves, company B, third battalion, and William H. Barghausen, Colorado Dallas, Frank M. Howard, J. Edwin Thompson and Charles Wiles, all of company D, first battalion.

Before the Brigade Board.

The brigade board of examination, at a meeting Wednesday evening last, interrogated First Sergeant Thompson, company D, first separate battalion, as to his quali-D, first separate battalion, as to his qualifications for commission as second lieutenant of that company. Quartermaster Sergeant C. Curry Dyer also look the examination for candidate second lieutenant. Captain Harry Walsh and Lieut. Beatty will conduct the practical extimulation of Sergt. Thompson, while Capt. Jenkins will determine the capabilities of Quartermaster Sergeant Dyer as regards commanding a company.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Carr, company C. third battallon, has tendered his resig-

An honorable discharge has been granted First Sergeant Clifford R. James, acting second lieutenant, company D, third battalion.

Captain J. M. Walsh, company D, fourth battalion, declares to be without founda-tion the rumors that his command will be mustered out. According to Captain Walsh the company is in a flourishing

The organization of the company which is to be assigned as company C, fifth battallon, is progressing satisfactorily, and those interested in the venture report that everything will be in readiness for muster in by October 1.

The proposed encampment at Colonia Beach of the officers of the provisional regiment, which indulged in a week's outing last summer, has been postponed until next year because of the inability of many of the officers to leave the city at this

A meeting of the first separate company will be held this evening to determine upon the details of the outing of certain of the troopers next month at Marshall Hall understood that Captain Barbou will, in the near future, request permission of General Ordway to recruit the troop to one hundred men. This proposed enlargement will necessitate an additional first lieutenant and an additional second leutener.

The days of clock-like precision of evolution and drill are past and are to be relegated with the prize drill to the retired list, says the Military News. We now need less of the "manual" and marching and correspondingly more of alert, honest field work and rifle firing. There is such a thing as too much deliberateness. Time will be more and more an element as we advance

Mr. C. F. Cook, who was captain of the original Morton Cadets, and before that time was first lieutenant of the High School prize drill company of 1890-'91, has been recommended for commission as first lieuecommended for commission as first lieu-enant and quartermaster of the third bat-

An Ape's Superstition.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Chief Utan, the auburn-haired orangoutang at the Zoo, is very superstitious, and his convictions with regard to straws are not limited to the mere fact that they tell how the wind blows. The chief believes that chewing a straw with certain supernatural qualities will bring his din-ner around before 1 o'clock, the regular ner around before 1 o'clock, the regular time, and he daily tries to put this theory into practice. From among the heap of straw in his cage he selects with great care the longest and straightest, and after having placed it in his mouth he goes to the glass front of the cage, and, shading his eyes with his hand, peers to the right and left ir search of the keeper with his dinner. If the keeper is not in sight the chief throws the straw away as not possessing sufficient "charm," and selects another. This performance is repeated over and over with the utmost gravity until the meal arrives. the meal arrives.

Hadn't Stopped for Good.

"Jones, we miss you lots. You haven't been to the club since your wife died."
"Well, don't worry. I shall marry again.'

What He Dreaded.

Lea-"Great heavens, old man, I have suffered three days and nights of sleepless agony from this raging toothache!"
Perrins—"Why don't you get it pulled?"
Lea—"I would, but I'm afraid it would hurt."

How She Liked It. From the Humoristtische Blaetfer. "Ices are so delicious in summer. Don' you like ice, lieutenant?"

WHAT WILL HE DO?

Lord Salisbury's Immense Majority and the Probable Legislation.

A LEAF OUT OF BEACONSFIELD'S BOOK

Reform of the House of Lords and Local Self-Government.

DEFECTION OF WHIG NOBILITY

The arrival of the election returns from the Orkney and Shetland islands, off the north coast of Scotland, brings to an end the most remarkable parliamentary elecion of the century and definitely fixes the numerical majority of the new administraion. The election will be memorable in the political annals of the United Kingdon for the immense majority given to the party in power, for the fact that that maority has been given exclusively by Engand (the predominant partner, as the unionists delight to call her), Scotland, Ireland and Wales all sending a majority of liberal or at least of anti-administration members, and lastly for the fact that the great whig nobility, who have been among the most redoubtable champions of liberalism during the last hundred years have, with one or two exceptions, finally

have, with one or two exceptions, finally cast in their lot with their hereditary political opponents.

The majorities given to Mr. Gladstone in 1808 and 1880, and with which he carried through the greatest of the legislative measures with which his name is identified, were 118 and 116, respectively. Only in 1807, when Great Britain was standing almost alone against Napoleon, and in 1832, when the anomalous condition of their representative government, if such it could then be called, together with the opposition resentative government, it such it could then be called, together with the opposition of the house of lords to any adequate measure of reform, brought the people of England to the very verge of revolution, have larger majorities been given than that with which Lord Salisbury and his cabinet find themselves sustained. Of the 465 representatives of English constituencies only 116 or harely one-fourth are liberals. find themselves sustained. Of the 465 representatives of English constituencies only 116, or barely one-fourth, are liberals. So far, therefore, as England alone is concerned, Lord Sallsbury has a majority of 233, sufficient to overcome the nationalist majority of 61 sent by Ireland and the liberal majorities of 6 and 14 sent by Scotland and Wales and still leave him the largest net majority seen in parliament during the fifty-eight years' reign of the present sovereign. England, however, is naturally conservative. Even to Mr. Gladstone's great majorities in 1808 and 1880, she contributed only 28 and 37, respectively, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that the unexampled activity of the liquor interest, the zeal of the state church party, the apathy of a section of the liberals themselves and a diminished confidence in the political capacity of the Irish, owing to their incessant feuds and their readiness to sacrifice national to personal considerations, should have resulted in this overwhelming liberal defeat.

Great Houses Become Conservative No sympathetic observer of the liberalizing of England can witness without genine regret the complete alienation from the liberal party of the great houses of Russell, Cavendish and Fitzwilliam. The Russell family, at the head of which is the Duke of Bedford, gave up one of its most distinguished sons as a martyr to the cause of liberty as long ago as 1683, and with the exception of Mr. Gladstone himself no English statesman of the present century has done more for the advance-ment of civil and religious equality than the Lord John Russell who carried through the great parliamentary reform bill of 1832 and the abolition of the iniquitous laws that excluded laws and other non-editethat excluded Jews and other non-adhe-rents of the established church from certain important political rights, Similarly the Cavendishes, although one of the greatest ducal families in Great Britain, and owning the far-famed Chatsworth and and owning the lar-lamed Chatsworth and other princely domains, have, for more than two hundred years, been found mainly on the side of the people in their struggles for political equality and the correction of political and ecclesiastical abuses. The liberalism of the Fitzwilliams, too, has been of the most thoroughgoing and progressive character, and the scions of that noble house have always been ready to noble house have always been ready to take up the standard of the people and wave it in the thickest of the fight. The wave it in the thickest of the fight. The county of York has been the scene of many famous political struggles, but none is better remembered by the survivors of a past generation than that in which the rival candidates were the eldest sons of the Earls of Fitzwilliam and Harewood, and popular feeling found expression in the lines:

Milton forever and Lascelles down th' river

liver! The Influence of the Nobility.

At the recent election, however, the entire influence of these and many other peers of liberal antecedents and hitherto of liberal sympathies was thrown into the scale in favor of the conservatives. Amercans can hardly realize how great that influence can be, even in the absence of any attempt at coercion. Except where the land owner has forfeited the respect of his tenants by unjust exactions or a scan-dalous life, that his grace or his lordship, dalous life, that his grace or his lordship, as the case may be, favors a particular candidate is sufficient to insure for that candidate from 75 to 90 per cent of the voting strength of an estate upon which possibly thousands of people reside. Nor is this the result of fear, of toadyism or even of an enlightened self-interest. It is merely the outcome of that extraordinary held upon the respect and in not a few hold upon the respect, and, in not a few instances, upon the affection, of the rural classes which has been acquired by the English nobility. Should the defection of the whig peers prove as permanent as now seems likely, the liberalizing of the rural returns will be one of the most difficult

the whig peers prove as permanent as now seems likely, the liberalizing of the rural voters will be one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaken by a political party, and a liberal majority in England itself will come only as the result of some powerful appeal to the public conscience, voiced by some Russell, Bright or Gladstone of the coming years.

The country has now recovered from its astonishment sufficiently to realize that, unless all indications fail, the new ministry and new parliament will be among the longest lived in English history. Certainly, the administration is starting out in a way that challenges the admiration of friends and foes alike. Although the reelection of the speaker of the preceding parliament, without reference to his pollitical affiliations, was in accordance with custom, the fact that the original election of Mr. Gully was so recent and had been secured by so narrow a majority would have gone a long way toward justifying a party fushed with victory in setting saide his claims. His re-election, therefore, without a dissenting vote, is almost as magnanimous an act as would have been the re-election of Mr. Reed by a democratic House of Representatives or that of Mr. Crisp by the republicans, the only difference being that the speaker of the house of commons makes no speeches, initiates no legislation and is assumed for the time f commons makes no speeches, initiates to legislation and is assumed for the time eing to be a member of no political party.

The Commander-in-Chief a Surprise. A far greater surprise is, however, about to be sprung upon the country in the apcointment of Lord Wolseley as commandern-chief of the army. It has long beer understood in well-informed circles that in view of the rapid growth, as was supposed,

of democratic sentiment in England, the queen would insist on retaining the supreme command of the army in the hands of a member of the royal family. Her third son, the Duke of Connaught, having held several important military commands and attained—no matter just how—the rank of a full general, has been looked upon as the intended successor of his great uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, and the fact that he is only forty-five years of age has made it seem only too probable that the country was doomed to a further long period of official incapacity and of opposition to much-needed reform. That his appointment would have been in accordance with the queen's most cherished desires is undeniable, and it may be regarded as equally certain that her majesty has acceded to the appointment even of so distinguished and popular a soldier as Lord Wolseley only on the strong recommendation of a favorite minister at the head of a cabinet of more than ordinary moral, intellectual and political strength.

What Disraeli Would Have Done.

What Disraeli Would Have Done.

Had Lord Besconsfield lived to be the head of the present ministry, he would

probably-that is, if the cabinet would have allowed him-have given Ireland LONDON, August 17, 1895. home rule and made sweeping modifications in the constitution of the house of tions in the constitution of the house of lords. He would once more, as Lord Derby expressed it in 1867, have caught the liberals bathing and have run away with their clothes. We need not look for any such outbidding of his political opponents on the part of Lord Salisbury, but we shall rest assuredly see more or less pretentious legislation, designed to remove both Ireland and the house of lords from the field of political controversy. It is already whispered at the clubs that a reform of the house of lords will be undertaken by the ministry in the shape of a limitation of the hereditary principle and the adoption of a provision for the creation of peerages limited to a single life. But it is safe to say that the bishops, always the determined opponents of progress and freedom, will not be excluded, nor will the power of the upper house to practically block legislation be in anywise modified. As for Ireland, she will be relieved of a small portion of her somewhat disproportionate annual contribution to the imperial exchequer and she will get a system of county councils that will be intended to serve as a safety valve for political fervor. She may even get some sort of national council at Dublin, with an exceedingly rescricted range of authority. On the other hand, should there be a redistribution of seats—that is, a reapportionment—during the present parliament, Ireland will certainly lose 20 to 21 of her 103 representatives in the house of commons, and no new privilege that is likely to be granted her will be regarded by her people as anything like an equivalen: for such a loss. After all, then, the Irish cuestion will not down, until, as Lord Rosebery expressed it a night or two ago, Ireland is goverened in accordance with Irish ideas.

Legislation in the Right Direction. lords. He would once more, as Lord Derby expressed it in 1867, have caught the lib-

Legislation in the Right Direction, Liberals who think more of the welfare of their country than of the fortunes of their party will not seriously demur to this piecemeal and inconclusive legislation, so long as it is in the right direction. They will not greatly concern themselves over the fact that a reform of the house of lords and a correction of abuses in the established church, however inadequate such measures may be, may indefinitely postpone the thorough overhauling of the one and the putting an end to, as a political institution, of the other. They will, however, resist the establishment, as suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, of a general pension system for the aged, that would virtually pauperize a very numerous class of people, or would at least render them less dependent than they should be upon their own industry and thrift in early and middle life. The party of progress will also oppose any fostering by the government of denominational schools to the detriment of the unsectarian system, and they will certainly oppose to the very utmost any attempt at the imposition of a tariff on any of the necessaries of life, even though it should have for its ostensible object the drawing more closely together, politically and commercially, of the different portions of the empire, by the exemption from its operation of the British colonies and dependencies. will not greatly concern themselves over

of the British colonies and dependencies. But that, as Mr. Kipling would say, is an-KITCHEN PHILOSOPHY. Amusing Incidents of Servants as Re-lated by the Mistresses. From the Philadelphia Press. "If we had no servants," said the woman in the corner, "we should have no conversation or stories to tell "

'Yes," agreed the woman on the right. "I know an old maid who said she gave up going into society because, as she had neither husband nor children to discuss and did her own work, she had nothing to

"What were you going to tell?" I asked the first speaker.

"Oh," she replied, "I was only going to tell about my coachman, who married recently. The bride was hideously ugly. 'Heavens, James,' I said, 'what made you marry such an ugly woman?' 'Why, Miss M'ay,' he replied, 'I jes married her for what she was and what she wasn't.'

"What philosophy," I murmured.

"That reminds me." said another, "of my housemaid's letter to her sweetheart, who is reputed to be a firt. I act in the humble capacity af amanuensis for her

my nousemads ictier to her sweetheart, who is reputed to be a fiirt. I act in the humble capacity af amanuensis for her, you know, and the other day when I was writing a letter for her she said, 'Tell him he's lak de mocking bird—he talks with many tongues.'"

The woman on the left laughed. "Last summer," she said, 'I tock my children's black mammy with us to Chicago from New Orleans, and she was much annoyed by the menu card. She couldn't read, and I asked how she managed. 'Lord, honey,' she said, 'I didn't let on to them stuck-up mothers I couldn't read. I jis shoved it away, and I says, "Look here, man, I ain't got no time to be a-readin' yo' books. I got to 'tend to dis chille. You jis bring me sometin' to eat, quick, or I'll bus' yo' head.'"

Grief in Animals. From the London Spectator.

Dutch was a brown retriever of advanced years; Curly was reputed to be a Scotch terrier, but his appearance suggested some uncertainty in his descent Dutch was chained to his kennel, and Curly, who enjoyed his liberty, evinced his friendship by frequently taking bones and other canine delicacies to his less fortunate friend. One morning Curly presented himself at the house, evincing un mistakable signs of grief by his demeanor mistakable signs of grief by his demeanor and his whines. A visit to the kennel, where poor Dutch was found lying dead, showed the occasion of Curly's unhappiness. We buried Dutch decorpusly under a vine in the garden, and supposed that Curly would forget the incident, but we were touched to see him in the capacity of faithful mourner frequently revisit the spot where his old friend was laid, taking with him, by way of offering, choice bones, which he carefully buried by the grave. which he carefully buried by the grave This practice Curly continued for years, when we left the house.

The Editor's Word for It. rom the Chelan Herald.

Owing to increased household duties in consequence of the arrival of a new boy, added to the Fourth of July celebration, the Herald does not get out until Saturday evening. Our readers are assured that the accidents do not happen every week, and we will endeavor to be on time in future.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"What kind of a dollar air you in favor of?" Mr. Everett Wrest asked in a mo

"The old twenty-beer kind is good enough for me," replied Mr. Dismal Dawson, in a tone that implied he had no more interest in the subject.

REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

(brinfers' Inft, (the fiffe schools

claimed, that no other newspaper

in the country goes into so farge a percentage of aff the houses

within a radius of twenty miles from the office of publication.

master of advertising), says: It is claimed for the Washington Star, and probably truthfully

Facilities of Communication Between Virginia and the District.

CONDITION OF THE RENTAL MARKET

Problems in Connection With the Development of the Suburbs.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS

Those who are interested in real estate in Virginia, or who are more broadly con-cerned in anything which tends to the development of the city and its surroundings, lave heard no doubt with a great deal of interest of the proposed completion of the electric road from Alexandria to the end of the Aqueduct bridge. In connection with this bit of information it is also stated that it is contemplated to revive the road to Arlington, and that the Aqueduct bridge piers will be used for street rallroad tracks. If these plans are carried out and the expectations are realized, there will be established between the Virginia side of the Potomac and the Washington side a rapid and easy mode of communication. It will be the realization of efforts which have been made for a number of years past, and no doubt it will result in as much benefit as the projectors and advocates of improved facilities of communication between Virginia and the District have always maintained would follow their adoption. Virginia, as, indeed, all the territory contiguous to the city, will be benefited as the center of population expands.

Virginia as Well as Maryland.

There seems to be no reason why the overflow of population from this city should not find its way 'nto Virginia as well as into Maryland. Already the suburbs of Washington extend for a long distance into Maryland, and also to some extent into Virginia. It is believed that the advantages of a home in Virginia, as well as of owning property there, will be more highly appreciated by the residents of this city when there are definite methods of communication which are rapid and at the same time inexpensive.

of communication which are rapid and at the same time inexpensive.

To those who are not familiar with the development of the city in recent years it might seem to be somewhat presumptuous to expect such an expansion of population as would require room for growth in the adjoining states, but, nevertheless, the population which belongs to Washington and is dependent upon this city has already spread itself out over a large area of both Virginia and Maryland, and it is very evident that this movement will continue in the future.

The Rental Market.

As a rule, the present month is a rather full one in real estate circles, and this rear is no exception to the general rule. However, according to the statements made by real estate brokers, the demand for houses has begun rather early this season, and from the proportions already reached it is from the proportions already reached it is predicted that the market for rented houses is going to be an active one. According to the calendar, as well as custom, the month when houses are usually rented is September, but it seems that people are making their preparations for the winter earlier than usual, and, as a result, there are quite a number of houses being rented. It is, however, only the beginning of the season, as it were, and any prediction as to the activity of the market must be based on the present indications. prediction as to the activity of the market must be based on the present indications. It is not claimed by real estate dealers or any one else that there is going to be a great boom this fall, but it is the opinion of men of conservative judgment that the fall season will show a volume of business much larger than for the corresponding period of last year, and one, in addition, that will afford a reasonable basis of hope that the spring season will be one of marked activity.

Suburban Development.

A good deal of attention is being paid by nvestors and others to the problem of suburban development, and how best the demands of a growing population can be met. It is recognized that a large proportion of the population of the city have an ambition to own their own homes, or at least if they do not aspire to ownership, they wish to secure houses for the use of their families which will be as comfortable and as well located as their means will permit. If they can do better for the same amount of money in one part of the city than in another, it is well known that the tide of population will soon set in that direction. The same principle, it is believed, applies to the suburbs and constitutes one of the most important elements in the creation of suburban communities or centers of population. The problem is much the same in all cities. Washington, however, is exceptional to secure houses for the use of their fami-

cities. Washington, however, is exceptional in an important and vital particular. Here he contrast between the city and the coun one contrast between the city and the coun-try is not as great as in other cities, for the resident of the nation's capital enjoys wide streets which are shaded by trees and interspersed with parks and adorned with ecol, fresh lawns.

City vs. Country.

Here there is no special emphasis to be laid on the advantage of getting away from the close, crowded and unhealthy streets of the city. In other cities the people are al-most willing to pay more in order to be rid of such disadvantages. Here the attractions of city and country are so evenly balanced that in order to persuade those who have no inclination to live in the country to make their homes there an appeal must

to make their homes there an appeal must be made to their pockets.

It must be shown that people can acquire homes in the country at a less expenditure of cash than could procure the same accommodations in the city. There is no trouble in making such a showing, but it is believed that if greater emphasis were given to the financial feature of suburban development the progress would be more pronounced than it seems to be at present.

An Apartment House. Plans are being prepared by Meyers & Anderson, architects, for an apartment building to be erected on 14th between Clifton and Roanoke streets. It is proposed to have it eight stories in height, with an interior court and a roof garden. The construction is to be fire-proof.

Three Fools.

There was a business man who failed To win the longed-for prize Of riches and prosperity; He did not advertise.

There was a love- once who died Quite wretched, I suppose, Because all through his life he was Too bashful to prepose. There was another man whose His neighbors greatly pained, Because he didn't know enough To go in when it rained.

All three were fools, but worst of all To everybody's eyes Was he who was a business man And didn't advertise.

From Life. "So, sir; you went to that disgusting hallet!

"Yes, darling; I—"
"You ought to be ashamed of yourself; but did you see anything that would be a good design for a bathing suit?"

A Woman's Question.